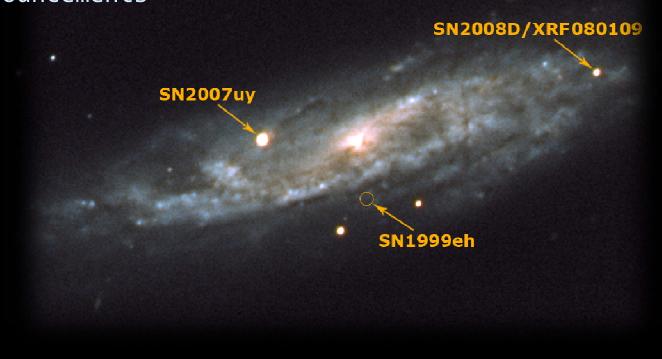
Polarized Lines in Supernovae: Observations and Modeling

Jennifer L. Hoffman University of Denver

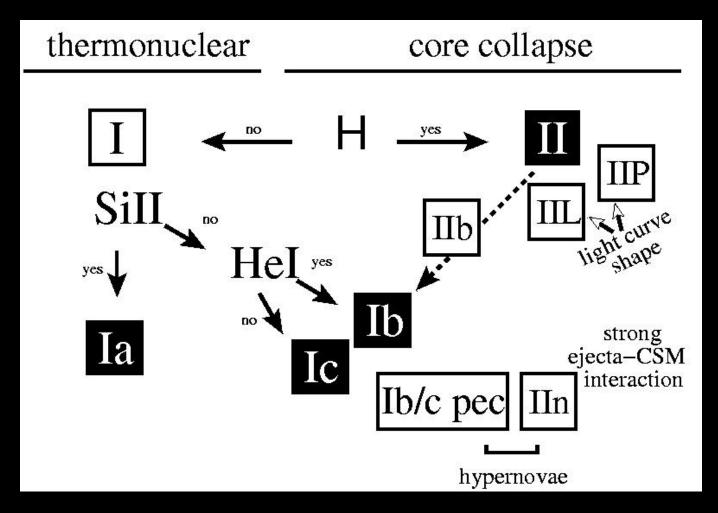
A. Filippenko (UCB)
P. Nugent (LBL)
NSF AAPF

Outline

- Overview of SN polarization
- Recent observational results
- Modeling efforts
- Future prospects
- Related announcements



All types of supernovae can be polarized!

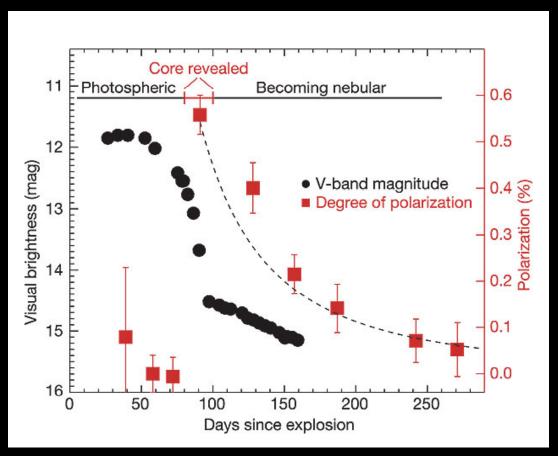


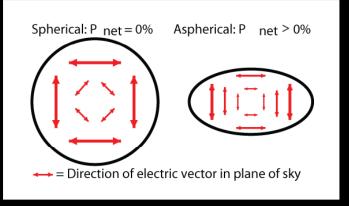
Why do we care about SN polarization?

- It yields insight into SN collapse/explosion mechanisms.
- It tells us about SN progenitors (stellar winds, CSM).
- It helps us probe stellar evolution at large distances/early times.
- It has implications for the use of SNe as standard candles/yardsticks.

Broadband polarization measurements of supernovae

indicate ejecta asphericity.

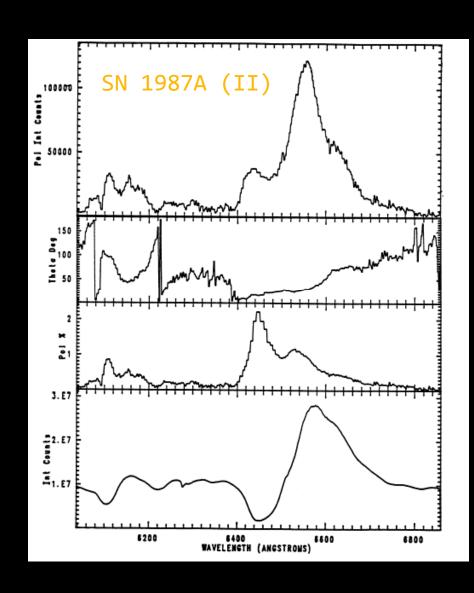


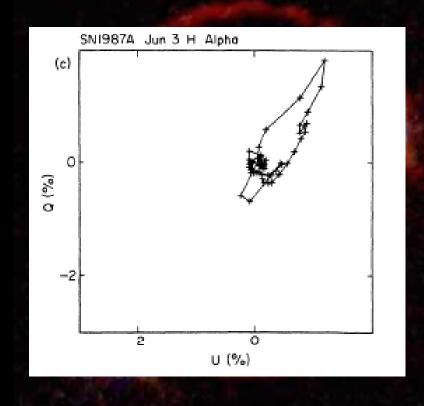


Leonard et al. 2000

Leonard et al. 2006

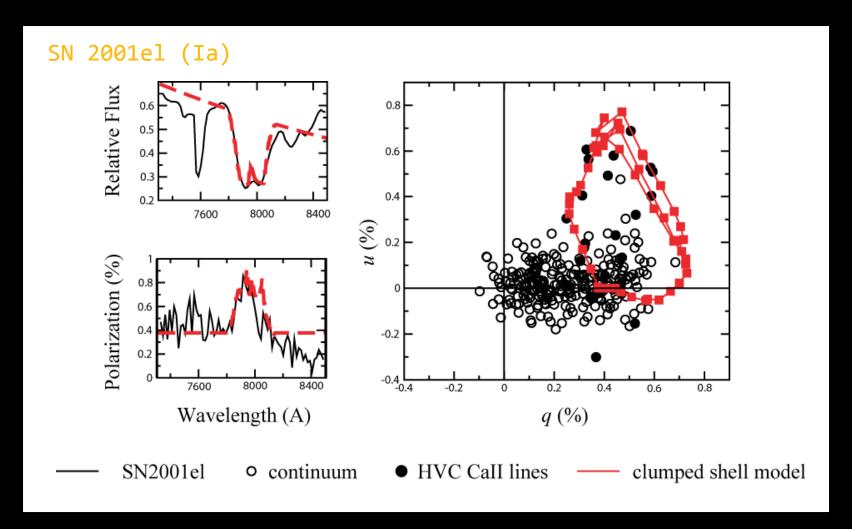
As of Pol '04, spectropolarimetry was becoming more common.



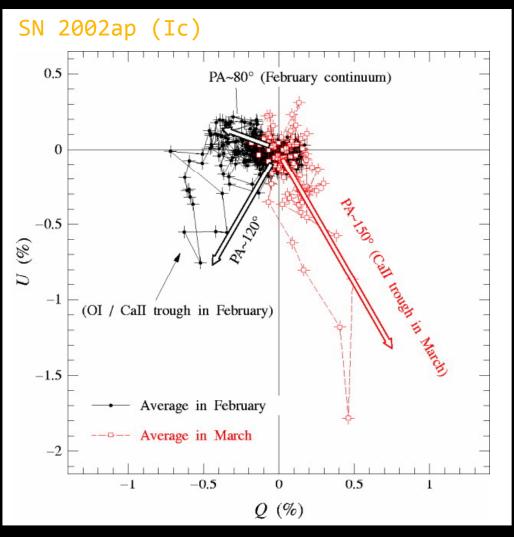


Cropper et al. 1988

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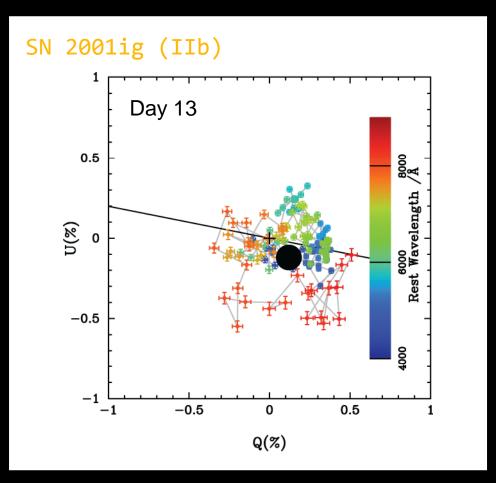


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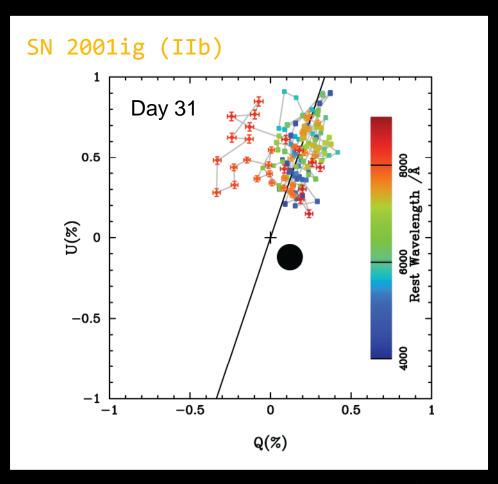
Kawabata et al. 2002

More supernovae are showing variations with time...



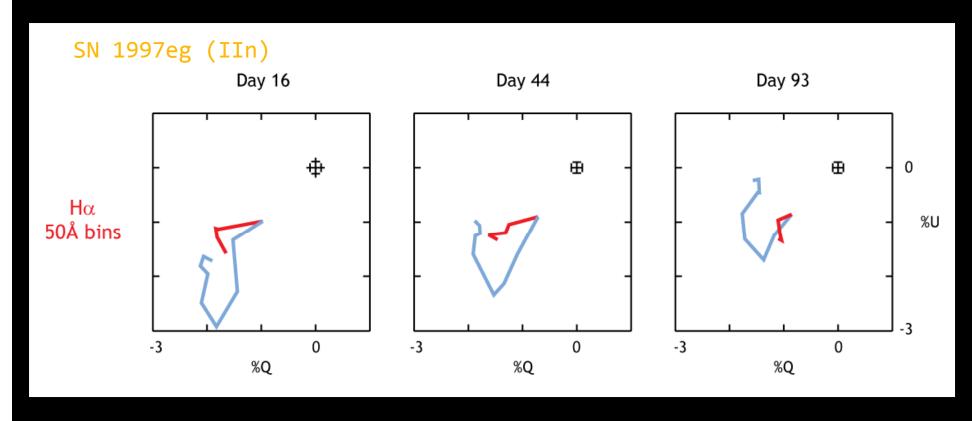
Maund et al. 2007

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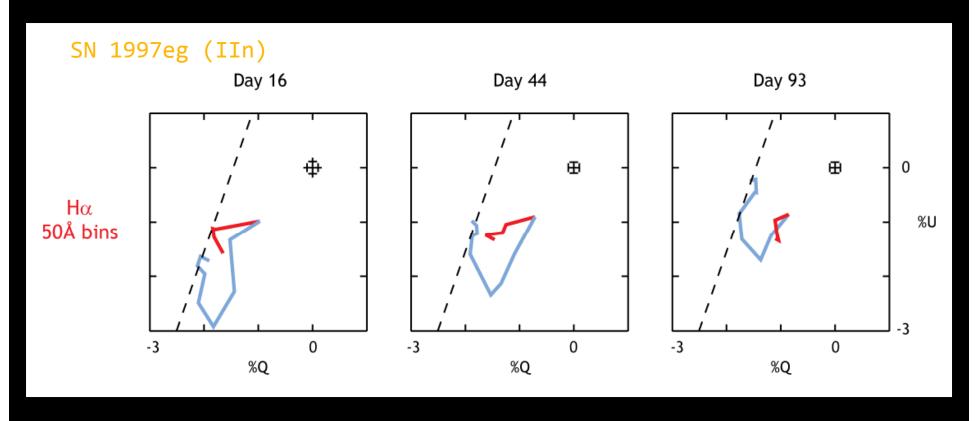
Maund et al. 2007

...and signatures of multiple symmetry axes.



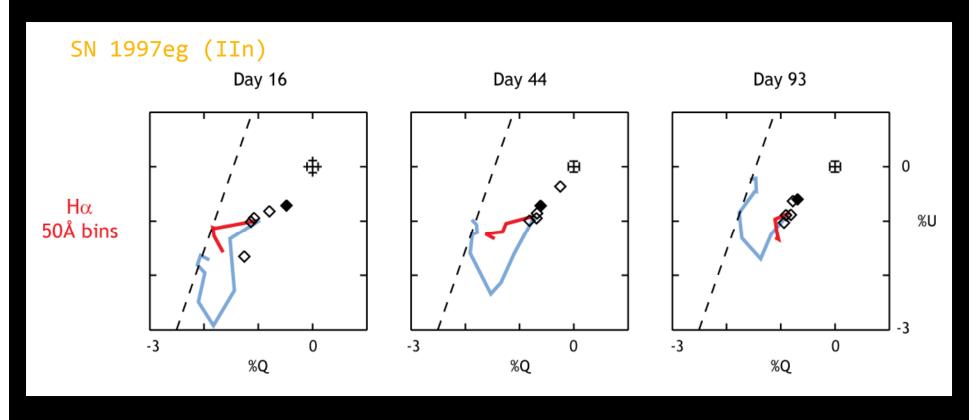
Hoffman et al. 2008

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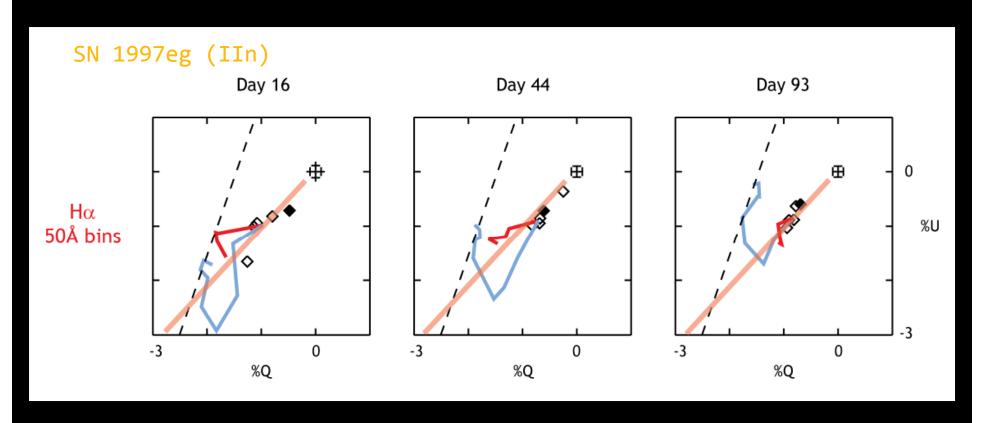
Hoffman et al. 2008

...and signatures of multiple symmetry axes.

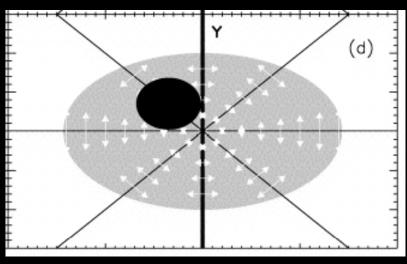


Hoffman et al. 2008

...and signatures of multiple symmetry axes.(→ not due only to binarity!)



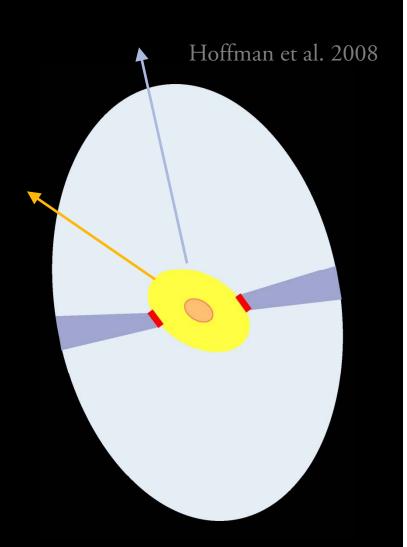
Hoffman et al. 2008

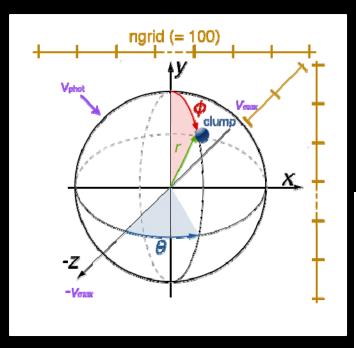


Kasen et al. 2003

Line polarization may occur via

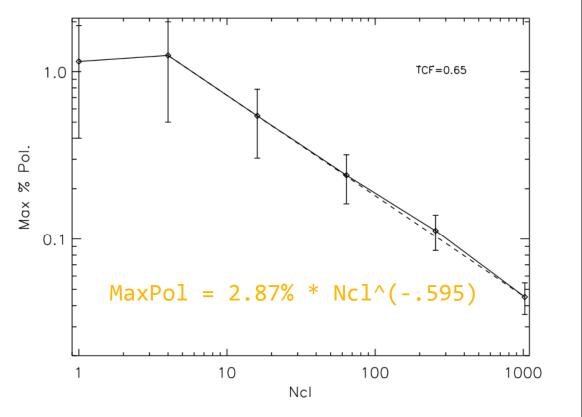
- ejecta asphericity (electron scattering)
- occultation by clump or CSM
- scattering in CSM
- non-homologous expansion
- all of the above



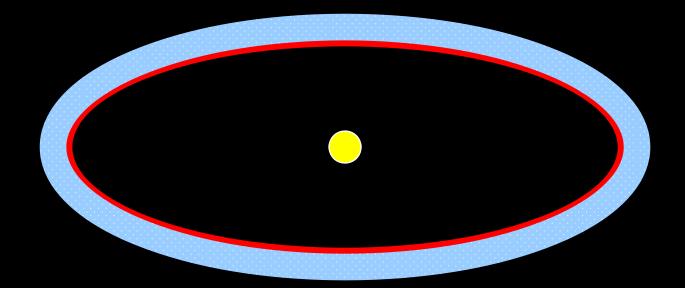


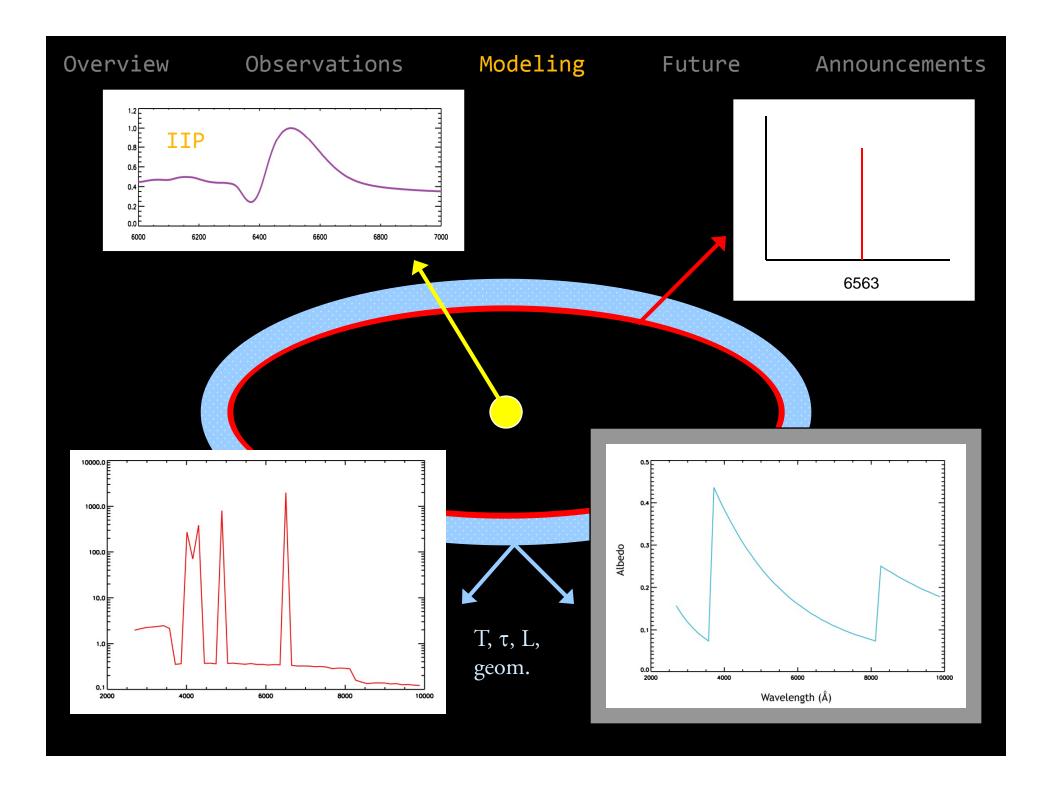
Hole poster

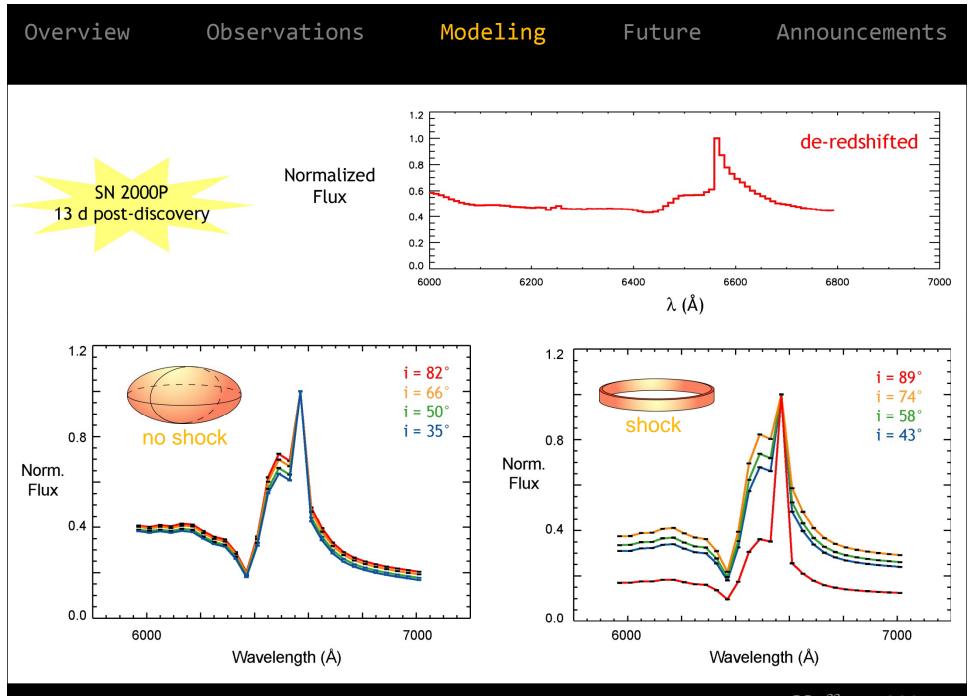
Clumpy ejecta models derive statistical line polarization results from large ensembles.

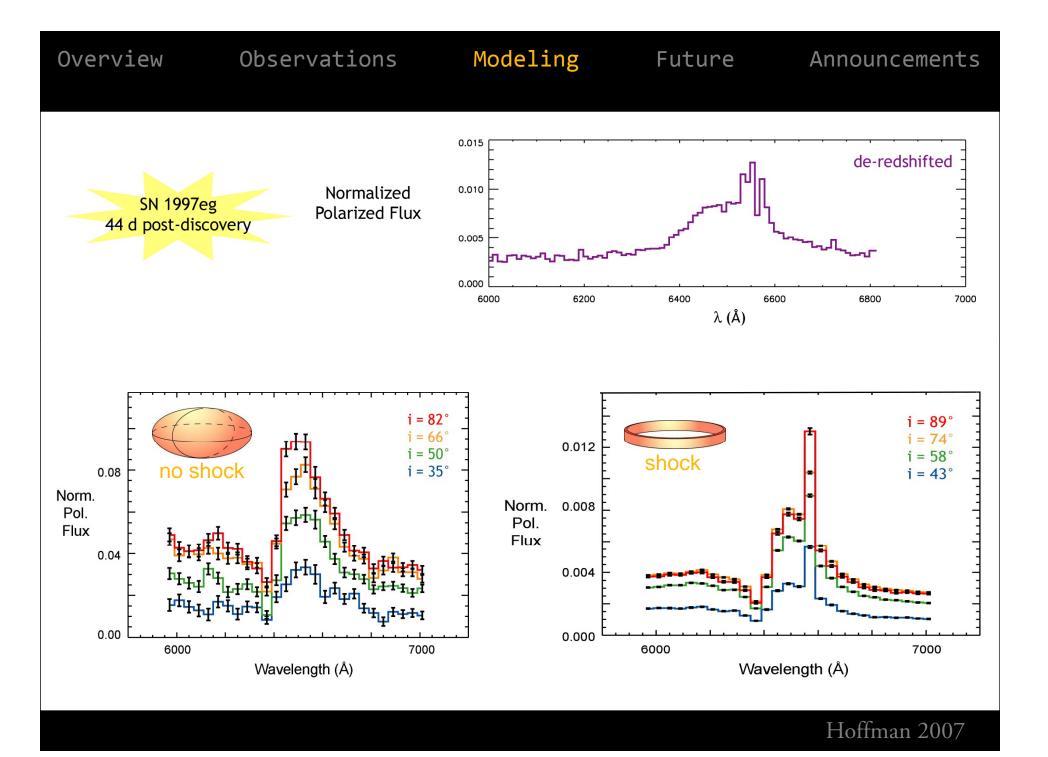


Scattering models investigate emission line polarization profiles.









Future

Where are we now?

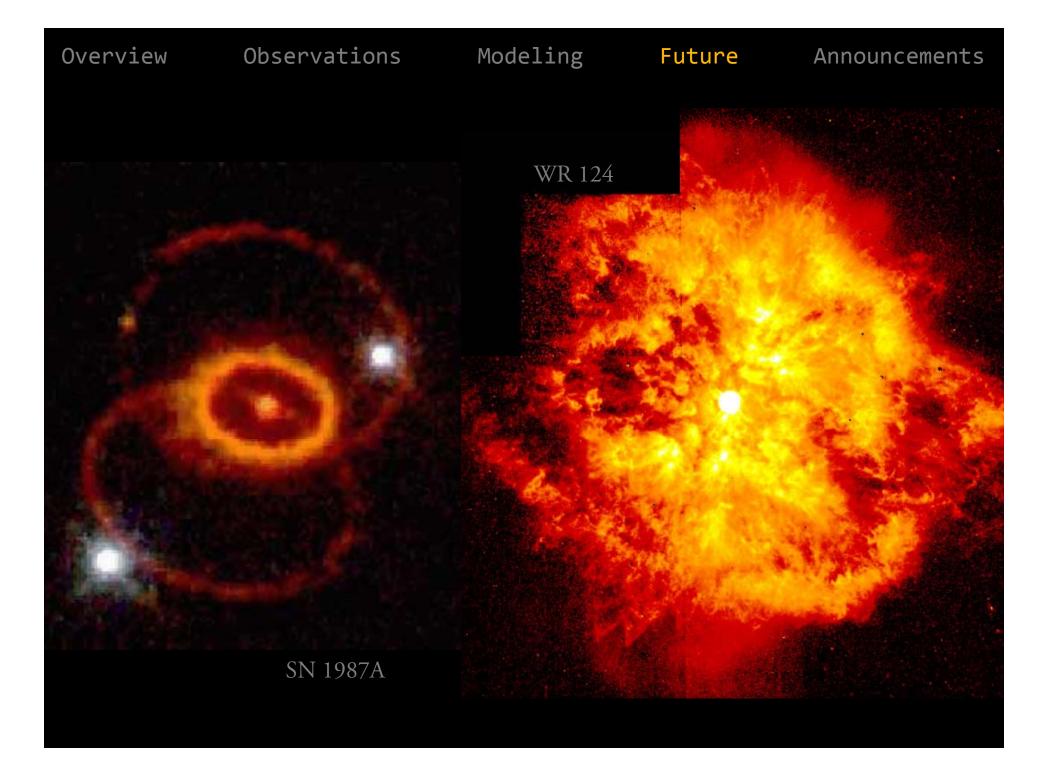
Overview

- We've realized the importance of polarimetry (especially time-dependent).
- Detailed spectropolarimetry is yielding insight into asymmetries of explosions, ejecta composition, and CSM.
- Modeling is catching up with observations.

What's next?



- More detailed models
- Better statistics: more SNe, greater wavelength and time coverage
- Classification: can polarimetry help disentangle categories? (Viewing angle degeneracy)
- Late stellar evolution: can polarimetry help identify, study SN progenitors?



HPOL moving to Mt. Lemmon (2009)

Low-res but dedicated optical spectropolarimeter, good for time coverage of bright objects, will be available to community.

→ K. Bjorkman (Toledo), J. Hoffman (DU), T. Jones (Minnesota)

ϵ Aur needs polarimetrists

Unusual eclipsing binary will enter a 2-year eclipse in August 2009. Polarimetry can help constrain properties of tilted disk. See newsletter.

→ R. Stencel (DU)

Postdoctoral position: massive stars/SNe/polarimetry/modeling

NSF has funded a 5-year project to study the relation between CSM of supernovae and massive stellar winds. Spectropolarimetry and RT modeling will be important tools. PI status!

 \rightarrow R. Ignace (ETSU), J. Hoffman (DU)